

Nebraskan's Condemnation of Interests Stirs Democrats to Bitter Retorts and Charges

BRYAN'S VICTORY ONE FOR PROGRESS BUT NO COMPLETE

Nebraska Leader Robbed
Himself of Full Fruits of
His Action.

By THEODORE TILLER.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—After a night of turmoil, beginning when William Jennings Bryan destroyed precedent and moved to throw from the Democratic convention August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan, it is apparent here today that the Nebraska leader robbed himself of what might have been a full victory.

Playing the game on the political chess board, Bryan unfortunately moved his pawn to a valuable spot and saw it captured.

If he had not overlapped this once, Bryan might have been hailed this morning as a man who had swept the opposition entirely off the boards. As it is, he typifies only a partial victory, and despite the most dramatic speech in his entire career, is not now regarded as a four-times Presidential possibility.

Lost Complete Victory.

The victory he won in this night of unparalleled scenes was undoubtedly one for progress, but he lost the fruits of a full victory when he added sixteen words to the unprecedented resolution sprung upon convention least expecting it.

That is the way the convention through today looks upon the spectacular charge of Bryan against the citadel of "predatory interests."

He committed the convention to an attack upon J. P. Morgan, August Belmont, and Thomas F. Ryan, but he was forced to retreat when he proposed to throw out of the convention hall Belmont and Ryan, who were delegates from New York and Virginia, respectively.

Bryan Swallows Words.

These are the words Bryan uttered and then swallowed when it became apparent that Virginia and New York, standing on the doctrine of State's Rights, would refuse to send a member of their respective delegations.

"Resolved, That we demand the withdrawal of any delegate constituting or representing the above named interests."

Bryan said he would withdraw the last sixteen words if Virginia and New York protested against the withdrawal of Ryan and Belmont. "I mean the majority from New York—not Mr. Murphy," shouted Bryan, who dealt no longer in generalities, but in personalities.

Flood Answers Challenge.

The turbulent crowd did not hear, and the official record will not show what Congressman Hal Flood of Virginia said face to face with Bryan as he moved to within a foot of the Commoner to accept for Virginia what Flood termed an "insolent challenge."

As man to man, Flood is reported to have said to Bryan:

"You are doing your best to disrupt the Democratic party. There are 10,000 men in Virginia who are better Democrats than you."

Bryan's reply, made differentially and without temper, was not heard.

Scene Without Precedent.

The excited Flood, defiantly shaking his fist at the dominant figure in the Democratic party, the suave Bryan, bowing as he yielded the platform to the Virginian; the scores of frenzied delegates who mounted chairs and began to make speeches to those about them; the thousands in the galleries who hissed and cheered, according to their pent-up feelings; the attempts of officers to clear the aisles; a fist fight in a far corner of the hall; the demands of Ryan and Belmont, who sat with stern faces throughout the ordeal, and the scattering of confederate delegates, all these things, which together with the flood of delegates, formed a picture of a scene which probably never will be duplicated, and which certainly is without precedent in the history of any party.

Obnoxious Words Withdrawn

When Flood had accepted for "the sovereign State of Virginia, the insolent challenge" of the only man capable of making such a proposition, Bryan took the floor again and withdrew the sixteen words in his resolution on the ground that he did not care to precipitate the issue of State rights.

In the confusion, the convention had been in an uproar now almost an hour. Bryan asked if New York took a stand similar to Virginia, the reply was lost in mingled catcalls and cheers.

After withdrawing the last sentence in his resolution, Bryan moved forward without warning after making a dramatic entrance upon the platform, the main portion of the Bryan resolution, unprecedented as it was, received a vote of 889 to 196.

Following is the resolution which kept the convention in a turmoil for more than two hours last night, and which, after being emasculated, was passed by a vote of 889 to 196, and which received the approval of both Belmont and Ryan, the men it was aimed at:

"Resolved, That in this crisis in our party's career, and in the history of the Democratic party, the convention sends greetings to the people of the United States, and assures them that the party of Bryan and of Jackson is still the champion of popular government and equality before the law."

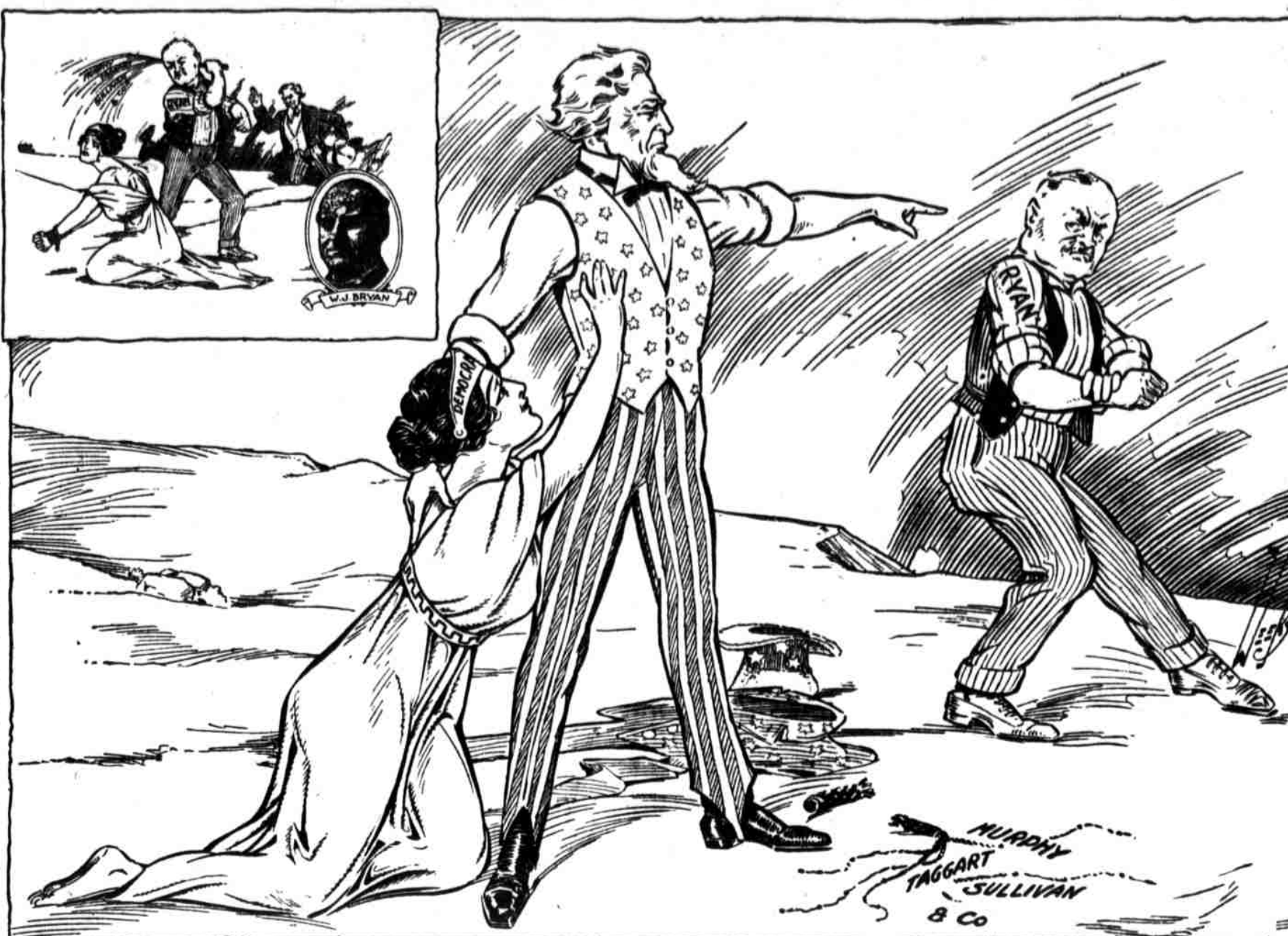
As proof of our fidelity to the people, we hereby declare ourselves opposed to the nomination of any candidate for President who is not a native-born American, or under any obligation to J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont, or any other member of the privileged class.

"Be it further resolved, That we demand the withdrawal from this convention of any delegate or delegates constituting or representing the above-named interests."

Endeavorers Meeting.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 28.—Oshkosh opened wide her gates today in welcome to the host of enthusiastic young people who poured into the city to attend the State convention of Christian Endeavor societies. It is the sixth biennial meeting of the Wisconsin organization, and from present indications it will establish a new record in the matter of attendance. The sessions will continue several days. Rev. Edgar T. Farrell, of Kenosha, presides and a number of speakers of wide reputation will be heard.

MR. BRYAN'S CARTOONS



"If I were a cartoonist, I would represent Ryan as a dominant power in the convention, having in his hand a cat-o'-nine-tails, the nine tails representing Murphy, Taggart, Sullivan and company, the dominating members of the national committee, and I would represent the Democratic party as receiving the lashes upon its back."—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

(This Cartoon Appeared in Yesterday's Times.)

"After the people had had a chance to study that cartoon for awhile, I would draw another representing the party in rebellion against Ryan, attaching the cat-o'-nine-tails from his hand and driving him from power."—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

BLAMES ROOSEVELT FOR DIVISION OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

La Follette's Weekly Scores
Colonel and His
Methods.

MADISON, Wis., June 28.—La Follette's Weekly, issued today, contains the following editorial:

"Until Roosevelt came into the open as a candidate for the Presidency, five months ago, there was a strong and rapidly growing progressive movement within the Republican party. It was based upon clearly defined principles. It stood forth as the representative of modern political thought on fundamental proportions. It had assumed national proportions. It was united."

"Into this movement, when it gave promise of national success, Roosevelt projected his ambition to be President a third time. He spent weeks carefully planning a 'spontaneous' call for himself. He responded by announcing that he would be a 'receptive' candidate. His candidacy began to drag. He and his friends were in despair."

"Then came his defeat in North Dakota. He became desperate. An enormous campaign fund was raised. Headquarters were opened in New York, Washington, Chicago, and States East and West. Newspaper writers were engaged at large prices to boom his candidacy. Speeches were hired, and the 'receptive candidate' started in frantic pursuit of the nomination."

"In the history of American politics there has never been in a primary campaign for a Presidential nomination an approach to the extravagant expenditures made in this campaign."

"Men notoriously identified with the Steel trust and the Harvester trust became his most active supporters. Leading reactionaries, stand-patters, and political bosses of the Hanna and Quay sort became his closest political friends and representatives in many States."

Gained Newer Recruits.

"A number of the newer recruits to the Republican progressive cause, men, who, before 1909, with three or four exceptions, had either been indifferent or opposed to the progressive movement, became the noisiest supporters of Roosevelt, the 'winner'."

"It mattered not to them that Roosevelt had cooperated with Aldrich on legislation during the entire seven years he was President. They forgot that it was only when Roosevelt was out of office and the progressive cause was in the hands of the reactionaries that Roosevelt was for Taft in 1909 when Taft was denouncing all progressives as 'traitors and scoundrels' that he waited until little more than a year ago, balancing the chances before deciding whether to cast his lot with the reactionaries in this Presidential year, counted for nothing with the class of progressives who wanted to 'win'—not a real progressive victory—just a victory."

Carried Standpat States.

"And they did win precisely that kind of a victory. They carried overwhelmingly the great Standpat States of Illinois and Pennsylvania. They stamped the Roosevelt candidacy with its true character. No real progressive could have secured anything like such a vote in either of those two States."

"It had, however, the outward seeming of success, the sort of success that reactionaries catch the crowd. It counted for nothing with the class of progressives who wanted to 'win'—not a real progressive victory—just a victory."

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BRYAN SAYS SCHEDULE CALLED FOR NOMINATION OF WALL STREET SERVANT

(Continued From First Page.)

personal relations. Men should recognize in each other the right to follow conscience and judgment. The more unpleasant separations are those that do not follow a difference of convictions upon some new issue, but are those that are due to a changed environment.

There are several illustrations of it in this convention. Take the case of Bell of California, for instance. He was my enthusiastic political supporter from 1896 until after 1908. Just when the change took place, I do not know. I had such confidence in him that I secured his appointment as temporary chairman of the last Democratic national convention. Now I find him so influenced by another environment that he prefers a keynote from Judge Parker rather than the kind of speech I am in the habit of making.

Whose Brand of Democracy Has Changed?

Has my brand of Democracy changed, or has his?

Then there is Urey Woodson. I became acquainted with him seventeen years ago, and for many years I had no more loyal supporter. He is now secretary of the national committee, or was until day before yesterday, because I permitted him to be. There were protests against his reappointment four years ago, and I had some misgivings myself, but I gave him the benefit of the doubt. I soon learned of my mistake, but did not think the position important enough to justify a change during the convention. The gulf has widened between our political views until now my kind of Democracy is quite repulsive to him.

Taggart and Sullivan do not owe me anything, unless it be grudge. I tried to unseat Mr. Sullivan's delegation eight years ago at St. Louis, and objected to his re-election as national committeeman four years ago. I was not surprised, therefore, to find him lined up with Wall Street. Taggart is an organization Democrat. It would be hard to get him to bolt a ticket. His loyalty to the party was probably never more severely tested than when I was nominated four years ago. It would not be necessary to recall the fact that he was not re-elected chairman of the committee four years ago. The difference in viewpoint would account for his opposition without recourse to any special grievance.

There are others, but the above illustrate what I mean when I say that politics has its sad side. But there are compensations, and no one knows this better than the writer. There is the loyalty of friends who fight my battles for me without suggestion from me and without hope or thought of reward. These are like the morning sun; they dispel the darkness. And what a joy it is to meet these congenial spirits assembled here from every part of this country.

One never appreciates that man is made in the image of his Creator until he comes into contact with a heaven-born soul, a man who is not afraid to die. An ancient proverb says: "No one need be a slave who has learned how to die." The trouble with so many men is that they do not believe in a resurrection. They do not seem to know that truth cannot die; that no grave can confine it. I saw a lot of brave men at Chicago fighting for the people. We have a lot of brave men here fighting on the same side. May their tribe increase!

Unfortunately, it did not enable him to secure the nomination which would have compromised the progressive movement and defeated real achievement for years.

Roosevelt's Responsibility.

"Upon Theodore Roosevelt and his followers rests the responsibility of having divided the Progressives in their first national contest. Stimulated by an overmastering desire to win, they denounced loyalty to conviction and principle as stubborn selfishness. In the convention they put forward no platform—no issues."

"They made no fight against the reactionary platform adopted. They substituted vulgar personalities and the coarse epithets of the prize ring for the serious consideration of great economic problems and for the high moral ground of principle and contempt upon a great cause."

"But the progressive movement does not consist of a few self-constituted leaders. It consists of millions of thoughtful citizens drawn together by a common belief in certain principles. They will permit no combination of special interests and political expediency to secure control of the progressive cause, which is ultimately to redeem democracy and restore government to the people."

DISTRICT DELEGATES STRONG FOR CLARK

Costello Faction Represent Bst Type of Democrats In
National Capital—Careers of Men Who Will Aid
Speaker's Fight.

A hard-fought battle, but one which resulted in a victory more difficult to obtain than any seen in Washington politics in years, resulted in putting on the floor of the Democratic convention in Baltimore the delegates from the District known as the Costello delegates, and who are taking the leadership in the fight now being waged in the convention city to nominate Speaker Clark.

The twelve delegates overthrew the Newman faction after a bitter contest. They represent the best type of Democracy in the National Capital, as did the delegates, which were vanquished in the fight.

The twelve representatives of Washington at the Democratic convention are Walter J. Costello, John B. Costello, Charles R. Newman, W. J. Riley, Thomas H. Pickford, Capt. John S. Miller, Life Pence, Dr. T. W. Hammond, Thomas J. Moore, Robert E. Mattingly, James S. Easby-Smith, and George Killen.

Instructed for Clark.

The delegates are instructed for Champ Clark, who has resided here for eighteen years.

Mr. Costello was born here January 7, 1868, and has been a lifelong resident of Washington. He has been actively identified with the local Democratic party since he attained manhood. He succeeded the late William Dickson as a member of the Democratic Central Committee, representing the Twelfth district in 1892, and was elected secretary of the central committee at its first meeting. He has taken a leading part in District politics since.

In the last primary contest held in Washington Mr. Costello led the Champ Clark instructed forces in the twenty-two local districts, winning by a handsome majority, and was elected a delegate to the Baltimore convention.

He is the senior member of the firm of W. J. & A. Costello and president of the Latest News Publishing Company, a tri-daily sheet. With the recognition of the Costello delegates by the Democratic national committee in Baltimore this week, Mr. Costello is now the recognized Democratic leader of the District.

Captain Miller has been a resident of the District for forty-three years, having come here in 1869. He is a Virginian by birth, and for forty-two years has been engaged in the wholesale produce business.

He has been an earnest worker in the cause of Democracy for forty years, and for thirty years has been a member of the Democratic central committee. He is president of the Columbia Democratic Club, a position he has held for twenty years. He is married and has one son.

Robert E. Mattingly, one of the twelve representative men at the Baltimore convention, was born in the District September 14, 1868. He is the son of the late George E. and Louisa Mitchell Mattingly, were members of the oldest Virginia and Maryland families.

Mr. Mattingly is a graduate of the Jefferson Public School of South Washington. For ten years after leaving the school he was employed as stenographer and law clerk in the Bureau of Consular Affairs, and later in the Georgetown Law School in 1904. He always has been an ardent Democrat.

Prominent in Elks.

Mr. Mattingly was a delegate to Kansas City and to the Denver conventions, and served on the committee on resolutions at both these great meetings. He is past exalted ruler of the Washington Lodge of Elks. He has been a member of the Democratic central committee of the District for eight years and has just been elected chairman of that body.

Mr. Moore was born in Leonardtown, Md., in 1848, and in early life took an active part in politics in his native city. He served in the Civil War, and was discharged at the close of the war. He has since been active in the cause of Democracy, and has been a member of the Democratic central committee of the District for eight years and has just been elected chairman of that body.

Mr. Hammond is a consistent Democrat, and has been all his life. He has practiced medicine here for thirty years. He is a product of the Eastern Shore of Maryland having been born at Bel Air, Md. His father, Dr. John Hammond, was the leading physician on the Eastern Shore for more than thirty years.

Dr. Hammond is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. After graduating, he came to Washington, and has since been in the Hospital as resident physician. He is now consulting physician at that institution.

He is a member of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Country, and Hampton Roads Yacht clubs, and is popular in the city. He is married, and has three sons, A. Allison Moore, John Roger Moore, and George Vincent Moore, who, like their father, are active Democrats.

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George Killen, a delegate to the Baltimore convention, who is going to vote for Champ Clark, first, last, and all the time, has lived in Washington fifty-two years. For most of that time he has been engaged in the contracting business.

In 1893 he organized the Rosslyn Building Company, of \$100,000 stock. He owned controlling interest in the company, was made president and general manager of it, and was quite successful until such time as he sold out his business, and now has retired from business.

Voted for Bryan.

John Colpoys was born in Boston, June 17, 1875, and attended the public schools until the age of sixteen years, when he went to work. He first engaged in the carpet business, and attended the evening high school. While still a junior he took an active interest in politics. His first vote was cast in 1896 for William Jennings Bryan, and he has always been a staunch Democrat.

In the labor movement, Mr. Colpoys has always taken an active interest. Mr. Colpoys took a prominent part in the Clark campaign in the District, and won his delegation from what is known as the fighting Nineteenth district. He served in an able and capable manner as temporary presiding officer of the Democratic city convention.

A great admirer of Speaker Clark and his family is T. H. Pickford, a prominent real estate man in Washington. Mr. Pickford is the owner of the Toronto apartment house, where the Champ Clarks lived for three years and there is a close personal friendship between them.

Mr. Pickford was born in Toronto, Canada, and came to the United States when only seven years of age. He has been a lifelong Democrat and is intensely interested in the welfare of his party.

Mr. Pickford has been in the real estate and building business in Washington for twenty-two years and during that time has built more than 1,000 houses.

Former Tammany Man.

William S. Riley was born June 17, 1867, at Amesbury, Mass., and moved to Pawtucket, R. I., when six years of age, and he was educated in the public schools of the city. When seventeen years of age he entered the Massachusetts College of Embalming, at Boston, and graduated May 10, 1887, and then entered the National College of Embalming, in New York city, receiving his diploma on April 18, 1889.

After graduation he was appointed assistant instructor in the National College of Embalming, acting in that capacity for six years. While a resident of New York city he became a member of Tammany Hall, and took an active interest in Democratic affairs.

Mr. Riley on January 5, 1892, married Miss Kate Boyer, daughter of Jacob Boyer, of Philadelphia, a prominent business man.

In 1898 Mr. Riley moved to Washington and engaged in the undertaking business, and is one of the leading undertakers in that city. Mr. Riley has always been an active worker in Democratic circles, and this year was elected as one of the delegates to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore.

Lafayette Pence was born in Columbus, Ind., was educated at Hanover College in that State; studied law with Hon. Francis T. Howd, afterward attorney general of Indiana, and moved to Denver, Colo., where he soon became prominent at the bar and in the Democratic party as a lawyer and orator.

While in Denver he was elected attorney and was elected to Congress in 1902. He served one term, and became the intimate friend of Champ Clark and Thomas F. Ryan, and made a national reputation as a debater and orator.

In 1906 the Democratic State convention of Colorado nominated Mr. Pence unanimously for governor in one day, but he refused the nomination. He has practiced law successfully in Denver, and then engaged in mining operations in the West. Nearly two years ago he came to Washington and resumed the practice of the law under the firm name of Minner & Pence.

Active in Literary Work.

James S. Easby-Smith is a practicing lawyer in Washington. He was born in Alabama, his father having been a member of the United States and Confederate Congresses, circuit judge, and a prominent lawyer of that State.

Mr. Easby-Smith was educated at Georgetown College, taking the degree of A. B. and A. M. in course, and studied law at the law school of Georgetown University, receiving the degree of LL. B. and LL. M. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1894. He was an examiner in the Department of Justice and Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, which position he resigned to devote his entire time to private practice.

He has been a member of the faculty of the law school of Georgetown University since 1904, and at the present time is a lecturer in the law of personal property in that school.

Besides his professional work, Mr. Easby-Smith has been active in literary work, having published "The Songs of Sappho," being the original Greek text, with memoir and original verse translations, in 1901; "The Department of Justice in History and Practice," in 1904; "History of Georgetown University" in two volumes in 1907, and has been a frequent contributor of articles, stories, and poems to the periodicals.

Mr. Easby-Smith at the recent primary election defeated the leaders of both other factions in their own precincts, and defended, as attorney for the regular Champ Clark house, the Baltimore convention, its right to be seated as against the claims and contests of the Newman and Carr-Darr delegation.

Native of Capital.

Charles Rider Newman, a delegate from the city of Washington to the Democratic convention at Baltimore, is a native of the Capital City, and was born in 1858. His family on the paternal side has been in this country since 1669, and is prominent on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. His grandfather, Newman, is the son of Dr. William G. H. Newman.

Mr. Newman graduated in classical and law departments of Georgetown University in 1877. Three years later he completed a post graduate course in the same institution, while a consistent Democrat and active in the party since his majority. Mr. Newman, when elected delegate to the Baltimore convention, received his first political preference. He is a leading member of the Washington bar and represented in the city of Washington, a member of the Columbia Democratic Club and the National Champ Clark Democracy League.

Mr. Newman married Miss Abigail Shoemaker, of Washington, and they have one child, Miss Ruth. Mr. Newman is prominent in Catholic circles here.

Army and Navy Club To Be Office Building

With the purpose of transforming the present quarters of the Army and Navy Club into a modern office building as soon as the structure is vacated by the organization, plans are being drafted for remodeling the building by Frank G. Pierson. The building will be enlarged and heightened at an expenditure of about \$5,000.

Workers will begin the task of remodeling the structure as soon as the club moves to its new quarters, across the street, about the middle of August. It is expected that the contractors will be able to have the improvement work completed by early fall. The upper story of the building when remodeled will be rented as studios.

Coast Seamen May Tie Up Steamers

NEW YORK, June 28.—The controversy between the coast seamen and steamship companies over the latter's refusal to renew, with modifications, the wage contract which expires next Sunday became more acute when the organized longshoremen issued a call to all wharf laborers to go on a sympathetic strike should the seamen decide to quit work on Monday.

Leaders of the union shipworkers declared that if the steamship companies refuse to recede from their stand at the conference to be held in the offices of the Old Dominion Line today, traffic at the wharves involved will be tied up.